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States court from the court of the state. This statement should be qualified, at least, by noticing the prevalence of state statutes, providing that if a corporation removes a suit to the federal courts it shall thereafter forfeit its right to do business in the state. Such statutes, having been held constitutional, tend to destroy the value of foreign corporate organization.

In conclusion, it is believed that Mr. Wood has written an interesting and original book. Its limitations, as pointed out above, are those of necessity, as it is too short to be a working book for a lawyer. It contains, however, much interesting material not often treated in the ordinary work on corporations.

R. M.

**THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE: ITS HISTORY.** By John H. Hazelton. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company. 1906. pp. 629. 8vo.

"This work is offered to the American people not only in the hope that it may be welcomed as a readable and reliable history of the Declaration of Independence, but in the hope that it may in some degree tend to keep alive in their hearts the love of Liberty that possessed the Fathers." The foregoing quotation from Mr. Hazelton's preface provides a ready-made text for an estimate of his success.

The book on the whole is very readable. The opening chapter is concerned with the events of 1774, the year of the first meeting of delegates from the colonies in Philadelphia, and the succeeding chapters conduct the reader through the months of ever-increasing excitement to the culmination of the signing of the Declaration and its immediate effects. The gradual development of the spirit of independence is admirably depicted. The text is almost entirely composed of extracts from contemporary letters and at times is incoherent, but the interest of the actual words of the protagonists more than offsets the unpleasant effect of the patchwork. A hindrance to enjoyment in reading is the insertion of unnecessarily obtrusive key letters before each quotation.

The appendix and notes, which make up half the bulk of the work, lay bare such a wealth of original sources as to inspire confidence in the reliability of the history. In the appendix are given, among other things, seven varying drafts of the Declaration. The notes considerably elaborate the text, and present disputed questions fairly from all points of view.

Mr. Hazelton's further hope should be equally well realized. It must be a sluggish temperament that does not quicken under the spell of the simply told great purposes of these men who were equal to their task. This narrative of the accomplishment of their highest desires is of all the more stimulating interest because of the disclosure through their own letters of their common humanity.

**THE GRAND JURY, Considered from an Historical, Political, and Legal Standpoint, and the Law and Practice Relating Thereto.** By George J. Edwards, Jr. Philadelphia: George T. Bissel Company. 1906. pp. lxxix, 210. 8vo.

The grand jury is at the present day coming more and more into prominence. Of late it has excited public interest as the agency through which the corruption of public officials has been investigated, and by means of which prominent offenders against the federal statutes concerning interstate commerce have been brought to justice. In at least one state it has attracted attention by a persistent refusal to indict certain persons who were singled out for prosecution for minor technical offenses by a somewhat over-zealous district attorney. Accordingly, the publication by Mr. Edwards of a book treating of the grand jury at once from a historical, political, and legal standpoint, is a timely one.

Probably the most interesting chapter in the book is that upon the origin, history, and development of the grand jury, which contains an account of the growth of the institution from the time of its earliest beginnings prior to the Norman Conquest down to the period at which it assumed its present powers, organization, and functions. In the writing of this chapter the author has

availed himself freely of the investigations of others. In fact, he makes no claim that his conclusions are based upon original research upon his part. His treatment of the material so combined from various sources is intelligent and coherent, evidencing considerable thoroughness of analysis and reflection.

The other three chapters have to do with the existing law relating to the organization of the grand jury, its powers and duties, and the transaction of its business. While they are less interesting to the general reader than the first chapter, they provide a convenient summary of legal principles for the use of the district attorney or the lawyer engaged in the trial of criminal causes.

H. LEB. S.

**THE PREPARATION AND CONTEST OF WILLS**, with Plans of and Extracts from Important Wills. By Daniel S. Remsen. New York: Baker, Voorhis & Company. 1907. pp. xli, 839. 8vo.

The ideals of the legal treatise and the legal manual are utterly diverse. The first must decide the effect of irretrievable facts, the second has the ordering of future action toward a desired end; one discusses results, the other causes. The present volume is a worthy example of the latter class. Since it is the duty of the author of such a work to avoid difficult questions of law, to keep so far from the edge of the precipice that its exact location does not greatly concern him, it is perhaps not so high a form of legal authorship as the other. It requires, however, what text-writing does not, — the power to foresee practical difficulties and to overcome them. This volume will be useful because it does show this fruit of experience, and because, while every man has access to the cases on which a manual is founded, no one but the man himself can impart what experience has taught him. Such a book must suggest and compare the possible ways of accomplishing definite testamentary objects, must direct attention to all collateral circumstances that need consideration, and must warn the reader as to words which he might naturally use, but which cases show to be productive of uncertainty. These tasks are here well performed, and with no stint of labor. It is only to be regretted that in some cases the very exhaustiveness as to detail has been allowed to crowd out the statement of underlying reasons necessary for intelligent application of principles.

More than one-third of the book is devoted to extracts from important wills, and a close connection is preserved between the abstract statements of the text and the great variety of actual applications. The collection is further worth while because it gives in a convenient shape what is otherwise practically inaccessible. The correlation of principles and practice is aided by an index which reasonably fulfills the requirements not only to direct the searcher to what he wants to find, but to remind him of what he has failed to consider. R. N. M.

**THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE**. A Study of Evidence Showing that the Alleged Early Declaration of Independence by Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, on May 20th, 1777, is Spurious. By William Henry Hoyt. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1907. pp. xv, 284. 8vo.

**THE LAW OF HOMICIDE**. By Francis Wharton. Third Edition, by Frank H. Bowlby. Rochester: The Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company. 1907. pp. clvi, 1120. 8vo.

**ILLINOIS CIRCUIT COURT REPORTS**. Reports of Cases Decided in the Circuit, Superior, Criminal, Probate, County and Municipal Courts in Illinois, Including Unreported Decisions in the Supreme Court. Vol. I. Edited and Annotated by Francis E. Mathews and Hal Crumpton Bangs. Chicago: T. H. Flood and Company. 1907. pp. xviii, 698. 8vo.